03 Review - Part 3: Linear Relationships

Evaluate (2x - 1) for sub in (Brackets)

a) x = 0 $2(0)-1 = -1$

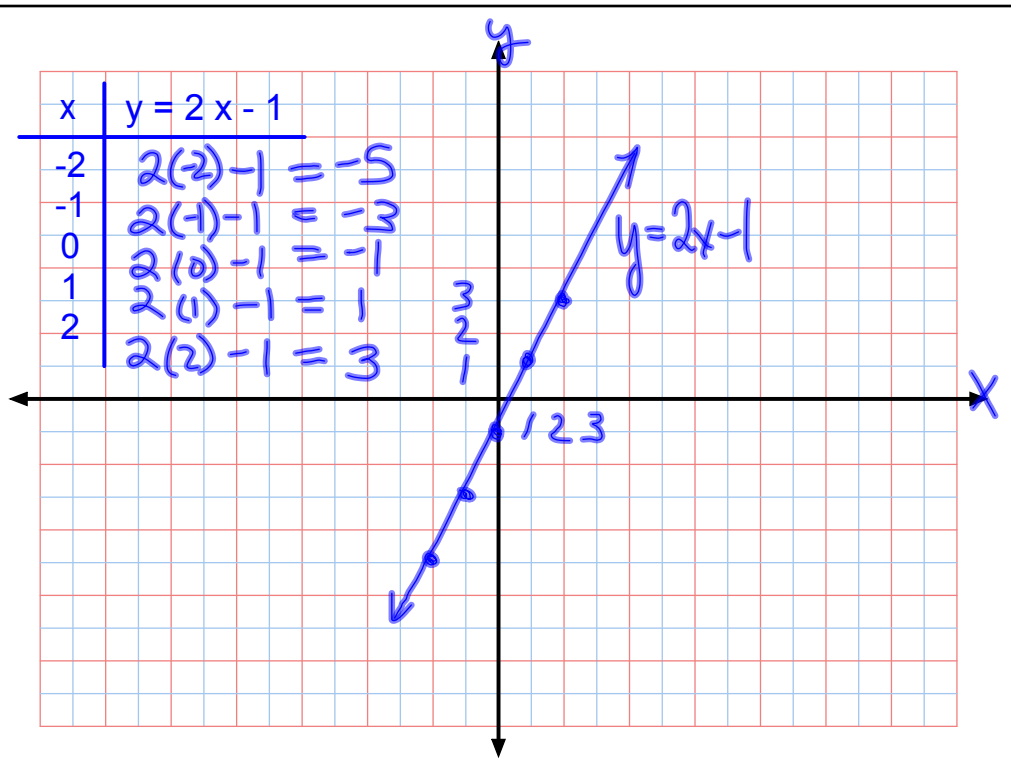
b) x = 1 $2(1)-1 = 1$

c) x = 2 $2(2)-1 = 3$

Each value of x will produce a different value for (2x - 1).

We can graph the relationship between x and (2x - 1) by letting y = 2x - 1.

Each pair (x, y) is a point on the x-y plane.



A linear relationship occurs when both variables are linear (i.e., they have an exponent of 1).

For example,

(a) $y = 2x - 1$ (b) $2x - y - 1 = 0$ (c) $2x - y = 1$

It is possible to graph a linear relationship using:
(1) a table of values ✓
(2) the y-intercept and x-intercept
(3) the y-intercept and the slope (m)

y-intercept set $x = 0$

x-intercept set $y = 0$

To graph a straight line, only **two points** are required (but a third point is a good check).

Using the intercepts:

The x-intercept is the **point** where the line crosses the x axis.

The y-intercept is the **point** where the line crosses the y axis.

$2x - y - 1 = 0$

To find the x-int, set $y = 0$

$2x - (0) - 1 = 0$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

$Pt(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

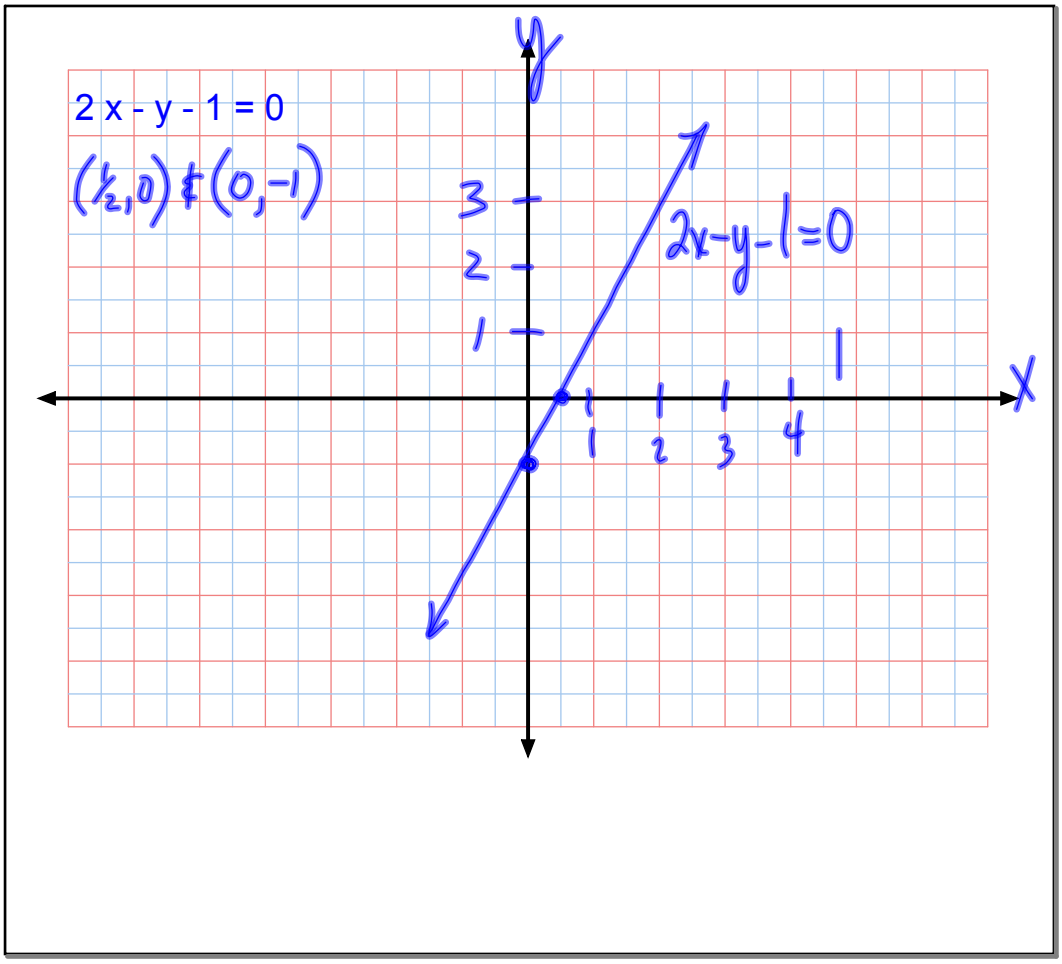
To find the y-int, set $x = 0$

$2(0) - y - 1 = 0$

$\frac{-y}{-1} = \frac{1}{-1}$

$y = -1$

$Pt(0, -1)$



Using the y-intercept and slope:

Δ = Delta = change

Recall:

$$m = \text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

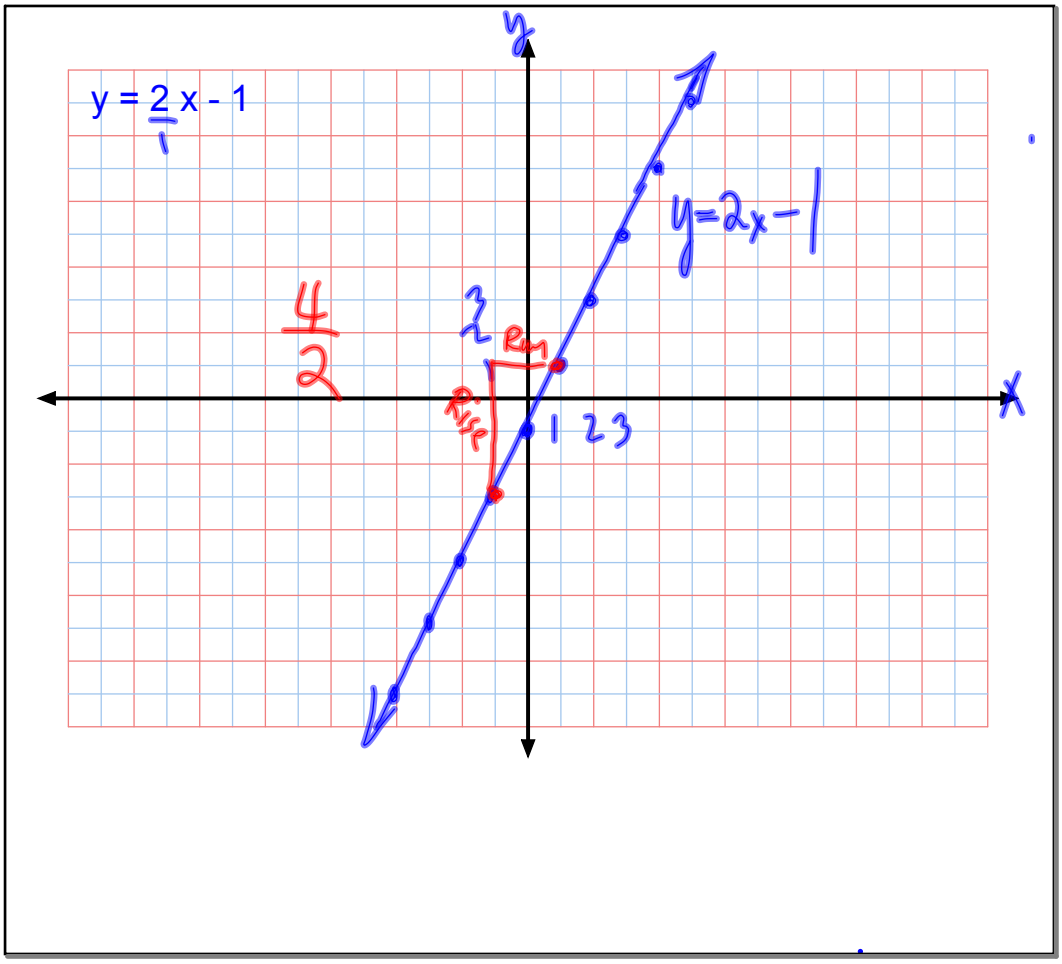
The y-int is our starting point, and we use the slope to find the next point.

A linear equation in slope-intercept form is

$$y = m x + b$$

m: slope

b: y-intercept



Assigned Work:

p.4 - 6
2 - 4, 5ace, 7abc, 11acf

Extra practice:

A-6: p.468 # 1bd, 2abc, 3abcd, 4
A-7: p.470 # 1abc, 2ab, 3d, 4bc, 5bc, 6